



THE



PROGRESSIVE



FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 2.

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No. 42.

ALLIANCES AND CLUBS.

What our Farmers are Doing and How the Work of Organizing is Progressing.

The Farmers' Alliance of this township with that of Laurel Hill township will have a meeting and afterwards an oyster supper on the night of Wednesday, Nov. 30th, which all the members are requested to attend. With thanks we acknowledge the receipt of an invitation. It will be in the Bizzell Hall. —*Laurinburg Exchange.*

Oak Ridge Alliance held a most interesting meeting on the 18th ult. Several applications for membership were presented and several were initiated. We are growing stronger each meeting and the members are more and more encouraged to work for a thorough and complete organization. We are beginning to see something of the power of associated effort, and we intend to do all in our power towards bringing it about with all the farmers of the State.

The best methods for raising and applying manures was discussed, and the Alliance became so interested that the discussion was prolonged to the hour of adjournment, when they resolved that they would continue it at our next meeting.

We hereby cordially invite the brethren of Alliances to visit us in our meetings. Would be glad to see them and give them a brother's greeting.

W. K. ROGERS, Sec'y.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

NEW HILL, N. C., Nov. 26, '87.

New Hill Farmers' Alliance was organized on the 25th inst. by State Organizer N. H. C. Elliott, with 13 members.

There is much interest manifested in this community in the Alliance work, and we feel satisfied that we will soon number 30 or 40 members, or more. Our aim is to pursue and achieve success in our organization, and we feel assured that success will finally crown us. The following are the officers, to-wit:

President—H. Daniel.
Vice-President—L. M. Upchurch.
Secretary—W. R. Bennett.
Treasurer—D. H. Gardner.
Lecturer—R. J. Bennett.
Asst. Lecturer—John Markham.
Door Keeper—A. J. Holt.

Asst. Door Keeper—W. A. Smith.
The election of Chaplain was postponed till our next meeting, which will be held at Bennett's school house on Saturday before the first Sunday in December, at 6 o'clock p. m.

W. R. BENNETT, Sec'y.

P. S.—The postoffice address of each of the above officers is New Hill, N. C.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

MEETING OF FORSYTH COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

The meeting of the Forsyth County Farmers' Club was held in the court house in Winston on Saturday, 26th November, 1887.

The calling of the roll showed 28 delegates present from the various subordinate clubs.

Reports from the subordinate clubs in the county, with one or two exceptions, showed that they are in good working order and are moving onward and upward. Some few were not represented.

Next in order was unfinished business, consisting of the appointment of a county agent for the purchasing of fertilizers and farming machinery in pursuance of a resolution offered by the Spanish Grove Club, said resolution having in view the appointing of said purchasing agent, and the duty was placed upon the Executive Committee of the County Club, which committee will report their proceedings to the next county meeting, which will be held the 4th Saturday in December next at the court house in Winston at 10 o'clock a. m. All members of the various clubs of the county are respectfully requested to be present on

that day and approve or reject the action of the Executive Committee.

A. W. BEVEL, Prest.

E. C. DILL, Sec'y.

GREEN MANURING.

NUMBER 15.

Conversations held with two farmers today will be more interesting than anything that I can write. The object is to record the experience, and to induce farmers to make efforts for greater prosperity.

Farmer B. said that he had not yet been able to pay his store bills for supplies, furnished him by one of his neighbors (a merchant) to make his cotton crop, and that his crop was so short, that he feared he could not realize enough from his cotton to pay for his year's provision bill. He stated that he had been compelled for several years to buy all of his meat, that his hogs had died from cholera, and that he had no provisions for next year. He spoke sadly, and looked discouraged as well, he might be, for when a farmer is compelled to buy his provisions, he is usually on the road to poverty. He said that he had used all kinds of remedies, but his hogs continued to die, and that nearly all had died. I asked what he thought of the green manuring articles, and the plan of preventing cholera that had appeared in the *Journal* and other papers. He replied that he had not read the articles.

He had been gone a short time when Mr. W. came in to receive pay for two bales of cotton. He said, "I have had no trouble with hog cholera, and always raise my meat and other provisions, I take care of my hogs and pigs, and see that they have pure, clean water to drink, have pasture for them to run in, supply them with plenty of green food. Hogs will keep well, if properly fed and cared for. Disease is usually caused by lack of attention or bad management." He then spoke of crops, and said, "I have so improved my farm, by the use of the field pea for manuring purposes together with hard work and good management, that I have increased the value of the land greatly and always produce satisfactory crops. I find that a crop of pea vines are worth twice as much as a crop of weeds and grass." He spoke of the articles on green manuring, and said that he had read them with interest and approval.

These two men represent the two classes of farmers—one division is growing poorer every year. The other class is improving, and find that farming pays. Cannot all farmers belong to the latter class? A.

SUGGESTION FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

There have been too many Alliances organized for the best interests of the order. In this county over sixty have been formed, about one to every fifteen square miles. It is not every fifteen square miles that can furnish the material for conducting and keeping alive any organization, much less one like the Alliance, relying on a class like the farmers, whose isolated habits and want of discipline so little fit them for associated effort. A mass of this kind of people, however good their intentions, or ripe for action they may be, must have competent subordinate leaders, in whom they have confidence, and who are able to instruct and hold them together, and cause them to take an interest in their meetings, and make them feel that they are learning and accomplishing something, something that promises benefit in the future, however remote. Hence, more jurisdiction must be had to secure to each sub-Alliance competent leaders and managers. The great multitude of sub-Alliances in the country, and the neglect in organizing to thoroughly instill the principles of the order in the members, calls for efficient lecturing to repair the injury resulting from that neglect. If this could at once be inaugurated, and well informed conservative men visit and lecture the Alliances it would add a great deal of

strength to the cause, and increase its power and permanency. There are but few farmers but will admit that there is something somewhere that interferes with their financial prosperity. Once engage their attention, and convince them that the cause has been traced, and a remedy found, they will be ready to enter the ranks to stay. But farmers are not without faults as well as other classes; they have their weakness and follies just like other folks; they are distrustful of their own kind, and often justly so, but they sometimes run it too far, and refuse to give that loyalty and obedience to their pledges and leaders their own interest requires, and while I depreciate the too frequent use of the term, they do too often hunt for a "bug under the chip." Sometimes the bug is really there, but not nearly as often as asserted or pretended. When it is found it ought to be mashed, and that would produce an order that would keep the bug away from that chip in the future. There are other faults among farmers, and the sooner we hunt them out, and confess and abandon them, the better it will be for us. It frequently happens that as soon as we can get up before an Alliance or Club and make a little speech, too many of us believe we are statesmen, and ought not to be overlooked, and then, if we can't get our brethren to agree with us, we become offended and quit. Others are constantly on the alert for opportunities to make money, and too frequently exhibit a solicitude about it that indicates more love for the almighty dollar than for the good of the cause. In the election of officers, we sometimes sacrifice efficiency for personal feelings and considerations of self-interest, or popular favor, and hence it may sometimes occur that those in position, even in high place, are incompetent, narrow, illbred and disposed to use their position in a partial manner. If such should be the case, and a worthy brother mortified and humiliated from official incompetency, or from intention, it would be calculated to alienate the brotherhood from each order, weaken confidence and so plant the seeds of disintegration. It's bad enough to lose a bad brother, but worse to lose a good one.

We must educate ourselves, brethren, and elevate our feelings, practice brotherly kindness and the courtesies of life. Such is the condition and methods of those who combine against us. They preserve and utilize every atom of strength possible, and make principle and purpose the gauge of their action without regard to their personal likes or dislikes, and to succeed we must do the same. We must be cemented by a common interest and a common purpose, leaving selfishness and prejudice entirely out of sight.—W. P. HANCOCK, in *Waco Star and Crescent*.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

The Iredell county agricultural association met at the court house yesterday, Col. Julian Allen, president, in the chair, and Mr. N. W. Johnson secretary. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. W. A. Wood. It was decided that none shall compete for the premiums to be given at the wheat fair except such as are members of some farmers' organization; and on motion of J. M. Shook, Esq., those who propose to compete are requested to report at the next regular meeting. Upon further motion it was agreed that members of clubs in adjoining counties be recognized as contestants at the fair.

Mr. T. J. Conger was called on and delivered an interesting and valuable address. J. M. Shook, Esq., and Mr. W. O. Benton also made enterprising addresses.

Col. Allen was appointed a delegate to the farmers' convention to meet at Greensboro in January.

The association adjourned to meet the last Tuesday in February, 1888.—*Landmark*.

Elect your delegates to attend the Farmers' Convention at Greensboro

MAKING CREAM CHURN EASY.

A lady friend, an experienced and successful butter maker thus explains how she makes the butter come quickly as cold weather approaches. She keeps the cream crock in the cellar as cool as possible, and as the natural result it is too cool for good butter making. If the cream is directly heated over the fire it is apt to make soft butter, as every housewife knows. What she does is to make a quart or a little more of sweet milk, heat it quickly over the fire and then mix it with the cream already in the churn, adding enough to bring it up to the right temperature. The butter comes quickly by this method, and is not made soft late in the season. It is not a plan adapted so well to butter making in hot weather, for then the cream, unless kept on ice, usually needs no warming. Some use hot water instead of milk, but the advantages of the latter is that the warm, sweet milk imparts a better flavor to the butter and greatly improves the buttermilk, besides, of course, making more of it.

There is probably only a very small increase of butter that comes directly from the heated sweet milk. Possibly this furnishes no butter; but it does separate the butter particulars more correctly from the cream than is possible otherwise. The yield of cream and butter from milk should, under most circumstances naturally increase in proportion to the milk as the amount of butter is lessened. A farrow cow, five or six months after calving gives less, but richer, milk than she does at first. But what avails this to the butter maker, if he or she cannot separate the butter from the cream in which it is enclosed. Adding warm sweet milk seems to entirely remove this difficulty, and has many other incidental advantages.—*American Cultivator*.

DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE UPON CONGRESS.

Below we print in full the demands made by the National Farmers' Alliance in convention at Shreveport.

They are sound to the core and show in ringing language the more important purposes of this great body, and the ends they propose to achieve.

This body was composed of farmers representing all the Southern States, and the resolutions appended were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America, in convention assembled, advocate and endorse the following principles as in accord with the sentiments and demands of the tillers of the soil:

1st. We demand, first, the recognition, by incorporation, of trades, unions, co-operative stores and such other associations as may be organized by the industrial classes to improve their financial condition, or promote their general welfare.

2d. We demand that the all public lands be held in small bodies, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser, for actual settlers, on easy terms of payment.

3d. That large bodies of land held by private individuals or corporations, shall be assessed for taxation, at such rates as they are offered to purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, in bodies of one hundred and sixty acres or less.

4th That whereas, large bodies of our public lands, have been sold to foreign capitalists, thus tending to the establishment of a landed aristocracy in this country, similar to that which has reduced the people of Ireland, and other monarchical Governments, to a condition of abject serfdom; we demand the passage of laws forbidding the ownership of lands, by aliens, whose allegiance belongs to other nations, and that the public domain be held as the heritage of our own people and our children after us.

5th. That all lands forfeitable by railroads or other corporations, immediately revert to the government and be declared open for purchase by actual

settlers, on the same terms as other public lands.

7th. We demand that all fences be removed, by force if necessary, from public lands unlawfully fenced by cattle companies, syndicates, or any other form or name of monopoly.

8th. We demand the extinguishment of the public debt of the United States by operating the mints to their fullest capacity, in coining silver and gold; and the tendering of the same without discrimination, to the public creditors of the Nation, according to contract.

9th. We demand the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for the issues of national banks; that the Congress of the United States shall regulate the amount of such issue by per capita circulation, that shall increase and keep pace with the growth of the country's population, and the expansion of her business interests. We further demand the repeal of the present National banking system.

10th. We demand that the department of agriculture be made one of the departments of State; that it shall be increased in scope and efficiency, and in connection therewith, there shall be established a bureau of labor statistics.

11th. We demand the enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees according to contract, in lawful money for their services, and the giving to mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the products of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

12th. That the laws relating to the suppression of the transmission of immoral, profane or obscene literature through the mails, be made more stringent; and be extended so as to suppress the transmission of such literature by any public carrier.

13th. We demand that the U. S. Government purchase, by right of eminent domain, the telephone and telegraph lines, and operate them as adjuncts of the U. S. postal service.

14th. That in view of the fact that the delegates to this body represent a majority of the cotton producers of the cotton belt of America, which belt produces over two-thirds of the cotton of the whole world, and in view of the further fact that two-thirds of the cotton in the cotton belt is demanded and used for export to a foreign power, which fixes the price on every pound of our cotton; and in view of the fact that the said power is debarred from returning to this country a single yard of manufactured cotton, thereby making said power interested in crowding down to the lowest figure the price of cotton; we hereby demand that the U. S. Government adopt a speedy system of reduction of the import duty on manufactured cottons, in such a way as to do justice to this, the greatest of all classes of producers.

14th. We demand such a revision of the tariff as will lay the heaviest burdens on the luxuries and the lightest on the necessities of life; and as will reduce the incomes from imports to a strictly revenue basis.

15th. That as a remedy against the unjust accumulation and encroachment of capital, we demand a graduated income tax.

16th. That as upon the intelligence of the people depend the stability and perpetuity of our own free government, we demand for the masses a well regulated system of industrial and agricultural education.

17th. That we oppose the continued influx of pauper labor from the monarchies of Europe, whose anarchic views and communistic doctrines are breeding discontent, and disloyalty to law, order, peace and good government; and by an overplus of worthless labor, reducing our own laboring classes to starvation, we therefore demand more stringent laws to prevent this country being further used as an asylum for the communists and paupers of other countries.

18th. We demand that the constitutions, both State and National, be so amended as to provide for the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people.